

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MICHAEL EVERETTS,  
on behalf of himself and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-against-

PERSONAL TOUCH HOLDING CORP.,

Defendant.  
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**AZRACK, United States District Judge:**

For Online Publication Only

**OPINION & ORDER**  
21-CV-02061 (JMA) (ARL)

**FILED  
CLERK**

2:41 pm, Jan 22, 2024

**U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
LONG ISLAND OFFICE**

In the above-captioned case, Plaintiff Michael Everetts (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated, filed an unopposed motion for preliminary approval of class action settlement. (See ECF No. 37.) After careful review, the Court grants Plaintiff’s unopposed motion, with one modification to the Schedule and Deadlines.

**I. Legal Background.**

As a preliminary matter, the Court finds it necessary to explain the preliminary approval standards that it considered; the Proposed Order does not make it sufficiently clear.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e) requires judicial approval for any class action settlement. A class action settlement approval procedure typically occurs in two stages: (1) preliminary approval, where “prior to notice to the class a court makes a preliminary evaluation of fairness,” and (2) final approval, where “notice of a hearing is given to the class members, [and] class members and settling parties are provided the opportunity to be heard on the question of final court approval.” In re Payment Card Interchange Fee & Merch. Disc. Antitrust Litig., 330 F.R.D. 11, 27 (E.D.N.Y. 2019). “Even at the preliminary approval stage, the Court’s role in reviewing the proposed

settlement ‘is demanding because the adversariness of litigation is often lost after the agreement to settle.’” In re GSE Bonds Antitrust Litig., 414 F. Supp. 3d 686, 692 (E.D.N.Y. 2019) (quoting Zink v. First Niagara Bank, N.A., 155 F.Supp.3d 297, 308 (W.D.N.Y. 2016) (citation omitted)).

On December 1, 2018, new amendments to Rule 23 took effect which altered the standards that guide a court’s preliminary approval analysis. Prior to these changes, Rule 23 did not specify a standard, and courts in the Second Circuit interpreted Rule 23 to only require the settlement to be “within the range of possible final approval.” In re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litig., 176 F.R.D. 99, 102 (S.D.N.Y. 1997); see also In re GSE Bonds Antitrust Litig., 414 F. Supp. 3d at 692. Under the new, more exacting standards, a district court must consider whether the court “will likely be able to: (i) approve the proposal under Rule 23(e)(2); and (ii) certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposal.” In re Payment Card., 330 F.R.D. at 28 (emphasis in original).

## **II. Likelihood of Approval Under Rule 23(e)(2) and the Grinnel Factors.**

To be likely to approve a proposed settlement under Rule 23(e)(2), the Court must find “that it is fair, reasonable, and adequate.” In re GSE Bonds Antitrust Litig., 414 F. Supp. 3d at 692. The newly amended Rule 23 enumerates four factors for the Court to consider as part of this inquiry: (1) adequacy of representation, (2) existence of arm’s-length negotiations, (3) adequacy of relief, and (4) equitableness of treatment of class members. See FED. R. CIV. P. 23(e)(2). Prior to the 2018 amendments, courts in the Second Circuit considered whether a settlement was “fair, reasonable, and adequate” under nine factors set out in City of Detroit v. Grinnell Corp., 495 F.2d 448, 463 (2d Cir. 1974). The Advisory Committee Notes to the 2018 amendments indicate that the four new Rule 23 factors were intended to supplement rather than displace these “Grinnell” factors. See 2018 Advisory Notes to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, Subdiv. (e)(2) (“2018 Advisory Note”).

The Court considered both sets of factors, recognizing where they—and that they—overlap.<sup>1</sup> The Rule 23(e)(2) and Grinnell factors weigh in favor of preliminary approval of the settlement. Accordingly, the Court finds that it will likely be able to approve the settlement proposal under Rule 23(e)(2).

### III. Likelihood of Certification of the Class.

To preliminarily approve the settlement proposal, the Court must also find that it will likely be able to certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposal. In re Payment Card., 330 F.R.D. at 28. A court may certify a class for settlement purposes where the proposed settlement class meets the requirements for Rule 23(a) class certification, as well as one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). In re Am. Intern. Grp., Inc. Sec. Litig., 689 F.3d 229, 238 (2d Cir.

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<sup>1</sup> The Grinnell factors are:

(1) the complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation; (2) the reaction of the class to the settlement; (3) the stage of the proceedings and the amount of discovery completed; (4) the risks of establishing liability; (5) the risks of establishing damages; (6) the risks of maintaining the class through the trial; (7) the ability of the defendants to withstand a greater judgment; (8) the range of reasonableness of the settlement fund in light of the best possible recovery; and (9) the range of reasonableness of the settlement fund to a possible recovery in light of all the attendant risks of litigation.

In re Initial Pub. Offering Sec. Litig., 260 F.R.D. 81, 88 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (citing City of Detroit v. Grinnell Corp., 495 F.2d 448, 463 (2d Cir. 1974)), abrogated on other grounds by Goldberger v. Integrated Res., Inc., 209 F.3d 43 (2d Cir. 2000); see also D'Amato v. Deutsche Bank, 236 F.3d 78, 86 (2d Cir. 2001).

The amended Rule 23(e)(2) requires courts to consider whether:

(A) the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class; (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm's length; (C) the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account: (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal; (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class-member claims, if required; (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, including timing of payment; and (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and (D) the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

FED. R. CIV. P. 23(e)(2).

2012).

The Court concludes that the settlement class likely meets each of Rule 23(a)'s four threshold requirements: (1) numerosity, (2) commonality, (3) typicality, and (4) adequacy of representation. See FED. R. CIV. P. 23(a). In addition to finding that the class satisfies Rule 23(a), the Court also determines that the settlement class likely meets the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3). Here, "questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and ... a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy." FED. R. CIV. P. 23(b)(3).

#### **IV. Modification.**

The Proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval submitted by Plaintiff would require Class Counsel to file a motion for attorneys' fees, costs, expenses, and a service award before—and only before—the opt-out, objection, and claims deadline. For the below reasons, the Court directs Class Counsel to file a supplemental fees motion 21 days prior to the Final Approval Hearing.

In this case, Defendants "will pay valid and approved claims . . . and settlement administration fees . . . subject to an aggregate cap of . . . \$3,000,000.00." (ECF No. 37-1, at 13.) Defendants agree to pay separately "Identity Defense Total Service, any service award, and any attorney's fees and litigation costs." (Id. at 13–14.) With respect to attorneys' fees, "Defendant agrees not to oppose an application by Plaintiff's counsel on an award of attorneys' fees and litigation costs not to exceed Five Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars (\$510,000.00)." (Id. at 24.)

But unlike the moneys placed into a common fund, whatever unpaid portions of the \$3,000,000 "Aggregate Cap" exist seemingly will not inure to the benefit of the settlement class. By way of example, if only \$200,000.00 will be paid to the class—out of the available \$3 million—

the cap's hypothetical remaining \$2,800,000.00 seems to be of no benefit to any class member. In the Court's view, a supplemental fee motion made after valid and approved claims are calculated is necessary because—in calculating a fees award—the Court will consider the monetary benefit that will be paid to the class and not the \$3 million “Aggregate Cap.” See, e.g., In re Hudson's Bay Co. Data Sec. Incident Consumer Litig., 2022 WL 2063864, at \*15 (S.D.N.Y. June 8, 2022). Put more simply, the aggregate cap in this case is not comparable to a fund that is paid to the class.

Accordingly, the Proposed Order of Preliminary Approval is therefore granted and so ordered with modification to the Schedules and Deadlines. Class Counsel shall file a supplemental motion for attorneys' fees, costs, expenses, and service award 21 days prior to the Final Approval Hearing.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: January 22, 2024  
Central Islip, New York

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/s/ JMA  
JOAN M. AZRACK  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MICHAEL EVERETTS,

on behalf of himself and all others  
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

PERSONAL TOUCH HOLDING CORP.,  
a Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

Case No.: 2:21-cv-02061 (JMA) (ARL)

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S UNOPPOSED MOTION TO  
DIRECT CLASS NOTICE, GRANT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL  
OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT, AND SCHEDULING FINAL APPROVAL  
HEARING**

Before the Court is Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion to Direct Class Notice and Grant Preliminary Approval of a proposed class action settlement in this action (Doc. ~~37~~), the terms of which are set forth in a Settlement Agreement with accompanying exhibits attached as Exhibit A to Plaintiff's motion (the "Settlement Agreement").<sup>1</sup> Having fully considered the issue, the Court hereby GRANTS the motion and orders as follows:

1. **Class Certification for Settlement Purposes Only.** The Settlement Agreement provides for a Settlement Class comprised of: (i) an Exposure Class consisting of individuals whose personally identifiable information or protected health information was potentially exposed in the security breach, and (ii) a Non-Exposure Class consisting of individuals whose personally identifiable information or protected health information was not potentially exposed in the security breach, defined as follows:

**Settlement Class:**

[A]ll individuals who are a member of the Exposure Class or the

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<sup>1</sup> All defined terms herein have the same meaning as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

Non-Exposure Class. The Settlement Class specifically excludes: (i) PTHC and its officers and directors; (ii) all Settlement Class Members who timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class; (iii) the Judge assigned to evaluate the fairness of this settlement; (iv) the attorneys representing the Parties in the Litigation; and (v) any other individual found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity involved in the Data Breach or who pleads nolo contendere to any such charge. PTHC represents that the Settlement Class contains approximately 750,000 individuals who received notice from PTHC of the Data Breach.

Exposure Class:

“[A]ll individuals who received notice of the security breach that PTHC announced on or around March 24, 2021 and whose personally identifiable information or protected health information was potentially exposed in the security breach. The Exposure Class specifically excludes: (i) PTHC and its officers and directors; (ii) all Settlement Class Members who timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class; (iii) the Judge assigned to evaluate the fairness of this settlement; (iv) the attorneys representing the Parties in the Litigation; and (v) any other individual found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity involved in the Data Breach or who pleads nolo contendere to any such charge.

Non-Exposure Class:

“[A]ll individuals who received notice from Defendant of the security breach that Defendant announced on or around March 24, 2021 and whose personally identifiable information or protected health information was not potentially exposed in the security breach.” The Non-Exposure Class specifically excludes: (i) PTHC and its officers and directors; (ii) all Settlement Class Members who timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class; (iii) the Judge assigned to evaluate the fairness of this settlement; (iv) the attorneys representing the Parties in the Litigation; and (v) any other individual found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity involved in the Data Breach or who pleads nolo contendere to any such charge.

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1), the Court finds that giving notice is justified. The Court finds that it will likely be able to approve the proposed Settlement as fair,

reasonable, and adequate. The Court also finds that it will likely be able to certify the Settlement Class for purposes of judgment on the Settlement because it meets all of the requirements of Rule 23(a) and the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3). Specifically, the Court finds for settlement purposes that: a) the Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all Settlement Class Members would be impracticable; b) there are issues of law and fact that are common to the Settlement Class; c) the claims of the Settlement Class Representatives are typical of and arise from the same operative facts and seek similar relief as the claims of the Settlement Class Members; d) the Settlement Class Representatives will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Settlement Class as the Settlement Class Representative have no interest antagonistic to or in conflict with the Settlement Class and have retained experienced and competent counsel to prosecute this matter on behalf of the Settlement Class; e) questions of law or fact common to Settlement Class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members; and f) a class action and class settlement is superior to other methods available for a fair and efficient resolution of this controversy.

2. **Settlement Class Representatives and Settlement Class Counsel.** The Court finds that the Plaintiff named in the Complaint will likely satisfy the requirements of Rule 23(e)(2)(A) and be appointed as the Settlement Class representative. Additionally, the Court finds that proposed Class Counsel, John A. Yanchunis and Ryan D. Maxey of Morgan & Morgan, will likely satisfy the requirements of Rule 23(e)(2)(A) and are appointed as Class Counsel pursuant to Rule 23(g)(1).

3. **Preliminary Settlement Approval.** Upon preliminary review, the Court finds the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate to warrant providing notice of Settlement to the Settlement Class and accordingly it is preliminarily approved. In making this determination, the



Court has considered the benefits to the Settlement Class, the specific risks faced by the Settlement Class in prevailing on Plaintiff's claims, the stage of the proceedings at which the Settlement was reached, the effectiveness of the proposed method for distributing relief to the Settlement Class, the proposed manner of allocating benefits to Settlement Class Members, and all of the other factors required by Rule 23.

4. **Jurisdiction.** The Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), and personal jurisdiction over the Parties before it. Additionally, venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1).

5. **Final Approval Hearing.** A Final Approval Hearing shall be held on July  
22<sup>4</sup>, 2024, at 10:00AM ~~via telephone or videoconference or~~ in-person at the United States Courthouse, 100 Federal Plaza, Central Islip, NY 11722, Courtroom 920~~3~~ to determine, among other things, whether: (a) this matter should be finally certified as a class action for settlement purposes pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3); (b) the Settlement should be approved as fair, reasonable and adequate, and finally approved pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e); (c) this action should be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement; (d) Settlement Class Members should be bound by the releases set forth in the Settlement Agreement; (e) the application of Class Counsel for an award of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses should be approved pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(h); and (e) the application of the Settlement Class Representatives for service awards should be approved.

6. **Settlement Administrator.** The Court appoints Kroll as the Settlement Administrator, with responsibility for class notice and claims administration. The Settlement Administrator is directed to perform all tasks the Settlement Agreement reasonably requires in effectuating the Notice, Notice Program, and Claims Administration. The Settlement

Administrator's fees will be paid by PTHC pursuant to the Settlement Agreement.

7. **Notice.** The proposed method for providing notice set forth in the Settlement Agreement and the Class Notice and Claim Forms attached to the Settlement Agreement as Exhibits A, B, and C are hereby approved. Non-material modifications to these Exhibits may be made with approval by the parties but without further order of the Court.

8. **Findings Concerning Notice.** The Court finds that the proposed form, content, and method of giving notice to the Settlement Class as described in the Settlement Agreement and exhibits: (a) will constitute the best practicable notice to the Settlement Class; (b) are reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the proposed Settlement, and their rights under the proposed Settlement, including but not limited to their rights to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement and other rights under the terms of the Settlement Agreement; (c) are reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members and other persons entitled to receive notice; and (d) meet all applicable requirements of law, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c) and (e), and the Due Process Clause(s) of the United States Constitution. The Court further finds that the Notice is written in plain language, uses simple terminology, and is designed to be readily understandable by class members.

The Settlement Administrator is directed to carry out the Notice Plan in conformance with the Settlement Agreement.

9. **Class Action Fairness Act Notice.** Within 10 days after the filing of the motion to permit issuance of notice, Defendant shall serve or cause to be served a notice of the proposed Settlement on appropriate state officials in accordance with the requirements under the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b).

10. **Exclusion from Class.** Any Settlement Class Member who wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class must mail a written request for exclusion to the Settlement Administrator at the address and in the manner and within the time provided in the Notice. Such requests for exclusions must meet the opt-out deadline established by this Order and stated in the Notice. Any member of the Settlement Class who does not properly and timely opt-out of the Settlement shall, upon entry of the Order and Final Judgment, be bound by all the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement, whether or not such Settlement Class Member objected to the Settlement and whether or not such Settlement Class Member received consideration under the Settlement Agreement.

A request for exclusion must be in writing and: (a) state the name of this proceeding (*Everetts v. Personal Touch Holding Corp.*, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Case No. 2:21-cv-02061, or similar identifying words such as “Personal Touch Holding Corp. Data Breach Lawsuit”); (b) state the name and address of the Settlement Class Member seeking exclusion; (c) state “Request for Exclusion” or words communicating the person’s request for exclusion from the Settlement Class; and (d) must be signed by the Settlement Class Member.

A request for exclusion that does not include the foregoing information, or that is sent to an address other than the one designated in the Notice, or that is not received within the specified time shall be invalid and the Settlement Class Member serving such a request shall, if the Final Approval Order and Judgment is entered, be considered a Settlement Class Member and shall be bound by any judgment entered herein with respect to the Settlement Class.

The Settlement Administrator shall forward a list of all requests for exclusion to Class Counsel and to Defendant’s Counsel within 7 days of the Opt-Out Deadline.

If the Final Approval Order and Judgment is entered, any Settlement Class Member who has not submitted a timely, valid written request for exclusion from the Settlement Class shall be bound by all subsequent proceedings, orders, and judgments in this action, including but not limited to the Release set forth in the Final Approval Order and Judgment. Settlement Class Members who submit valid and timely requests for exclusion shall not be entitled to receive any benefits from the Settlement.

Upon entry of the Order and Final Judgment all members of the Settlement Class who have not personally, validly, and timely requested to be excluded from the Settlement Class will be enjoined from proceeding against the Released Persons under the Settlement Agreement with respect to the Release Claims.

11. **Objections and Appearances.** Any Settlement Class Member who does not elect to be excluded from the Settlement Class may object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's request for fees and expenses, and/or the request for service award payments to the Settlement Class Representatives; provided, however, that no Settlement Class Member shall be heard or entitled to contest such matters, unless the objection is: (a) electronically filed by the Objection Deadline; or (b) mailed first-class postage prepaid to the Clerk of Court, at the address listed in the Notice, and postmarked by no later than the Objection Deadline, as specified in the Notice. For the objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be in writing and include:

- (a) the name or caption of this Litigation;
- (b) your full name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if any);
- (c) information identifying you as a Settlement Class Member, including proof that you are a member of the Settlement Class, which is described in response to Question 5;
- (d) a written statement of all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection that you believe is applicable;
- (e) the identity of all counsel representing you, if any, in connection with your objection;

- (f) a statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Fairness Hearing;
- (g) a statement identifying all class action settlements objected to by the Settlement Class Member in the previous 5 years; and
- (h) your signature or the signature of your duly authorized attorney or other duly authorized representative.

Any Settlement Class Member who fails to comply with the provisions in this Order and/or fails to timely file and serve an objection in writing in accordance with this Order and the Settlement Agreement will waive and forfeit any and all rights they may have to object, will have their objection stricken from the record, and will lose their rights to appeal from approval of the Settlement. Any such Settlement Class Member also shall be bound by all subsequent proceedings, orders, and judgments in this action, including but not limited to the Release set forth in the Final Approval Order and Judgment if entered.

12. **Claims Process.** The Settlement Agreement contemplates the establishment of a claims process. As set forth in the Settlement Agreement, PTHC shall pay up to \$3,000,000.00 as an aggregate cap for the following general categories of relief: (i) for the Exposure Class, reimbursement of up to \$7,500 per Exposure Class Member for out-of-pocket losses and attested time fairly traceable to the security breach; (ii) for the Non-Exposure Class, the reimbursement for out-of-pocket losses up to \$125 per Non-Exposure Class Member and attested time fairly traceable to receiving notice of the security incident, (iii) for the Exposure Class, Identity Defense Total Service up to a separate cap of \$67,000; and (iv) settlement administration fees. The Court preliminarily approves this process and directs the Settlement Administrator to make the claim forms or their substantial equivalents available to Settlement Class Members in the manner specified in the Notice.

The Settlement Administrator will be responsible for effectuating the claims process.

Settlement Class Members who qualify for and wish to submit a claim form shall do so in

accordance with the requirement and procedures specified in the Class Notice and the claim forms. If the Final Approval Order and Judgment is entered, all Settlement Class Members who qualify for any benefit under the Settlement but fail to submit a claim in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in the Notice and the claim form shall be forever barred from receiving any such benefit, but will in all other respects be subject to and bound by the provisions in the Final Approval Order and Judgment, including the release.

13. **Termination of Settlement.** This Order, the Settlement Agreement, the proposed settlement, and all related proceedings shall become null and void, shall have no further force or effect, and shall be without prejudice to the rights of the Parties, all of whom shall be restored to their respective positions existing immediately before the Settlement Agreement was signed, if: a) the Settlement is not finally approved by the Court, b) the Settlement Agreement and the proposed settlement are terminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Settlement Agreement; or c) there is no Effective Date. In such event, the Settlement and Settlement Agreement shall become null and void and be of no further force and effect, and neither the Settlement Agreement nor the Court's orders, including this Order, relating to the Settlement shall be used or referred to for any purpose whatsoever, including but not limited to arguments that the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3) are or ever were satisfied for purposes of this litigation. The Action shall thereupon revert forthwith to its respective procedural and substantive status prior to the date of execution of the Settlement Agreement and shall proceed as if the Settlement Agreement and all other related orders and papers had not been executed.

14. **Use of Order.** This Order shall be of no force or effect if the Final Approval Order and Judgment is not entered or there is no Effective Date. Neither this Order nor the Settlement Agreement nor any other settlement-related document nor anything contained herein or therein or

contemplated hereby or thereby nor any proceedings undertaken in accordance with the terms set forth in the Settlement Agreement or herein or in any other settlement-related document, shall constitute, be construed or used as an admission, concession, or declaration by or against Defendant of any fault, wrongdoing, breach, or liability for any claim that has been or could have been asserted against it or as to any liability by it as to any matter set forth in this Order, or as to the propriety of class certification for any purposes other than for purposes of the current proposed settlement. Nor shall this Order be construed or used as an admission, concession, or declaration by or against any Settlement Class representative or any other Settlement Class Member that his or her claims lack merit or that the relief requested is inappropriate, improper, unavailable, or as a waiver by any Party of any defense or claims they may have in this litigation or in any other lawsuit.

15. **Continuance of Hearing.** The Court reserves the right to adjourn or continue the Final Approval Hearing and related deadlines without further written notice to the Settlement Class. If the Court alters any of those dates or times, the revised dates and times shall be posted on the website maintained by the Settlement Administrator. The Court may approve the Settlement, with such modifications as may be agreed upon by the Parties, if appropriate, without further notice to the Settlement Class.

16. **Schedule and Deadlines.** The Court orders the following schedule of dates for the specified actions/further proceedings:

Event	Timing
Deadline for Defendant to disseminate CAFA notices	[10 days from the filing of this motion]
Deadline for Defendant to provide Settlement Class List to Settlement Administrator pursuant to the Settlement Agreement	[30 days after order directing class notice]



Event	Timing
Notice Program Commencement	[30 days following Preliminary Approval Order]
Notice Program Completion	[60 days following Preliminary Approval Order]
Deadline for Class Counsel to file motion for attorneys' fees, costs, expenses and service award	[21 days before objection and opt-out deadline]
Objection Deadline	[90 days after notice program commences]
Opt-Out Deadline	[90 days after notice program commences]
Deadline for Plaintiff to file motion for final approval of settlement and responses to any timely submitted Class member objections, which shall include a declaration from the Settlement Administrator confirming execution of and compliance with its obligations in the Settlement Agreement as of the date of the declaration and identifying all Settlement Class Members who submitted timely requests for exclusion. <i>Class counsel shall also file a supplemental motion for attorneys' fees.</i>	[21 days prior to Final Approval hearing]
Claims Deadline	[90 days after notice program commences]
Final Approval Hearing	[No earlier than: (i) 100 days after Defendant notifies the appropriate government officials pursuant to CAFA or (ii) 60 days after the Claims Deadline, whichever is later]

DONE AND ORDERED in Central Islip, New York on this 22 day of January, 202<sup>4</sup>.

15/ JMA  
HON. JOAN M. AZRACK  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE